

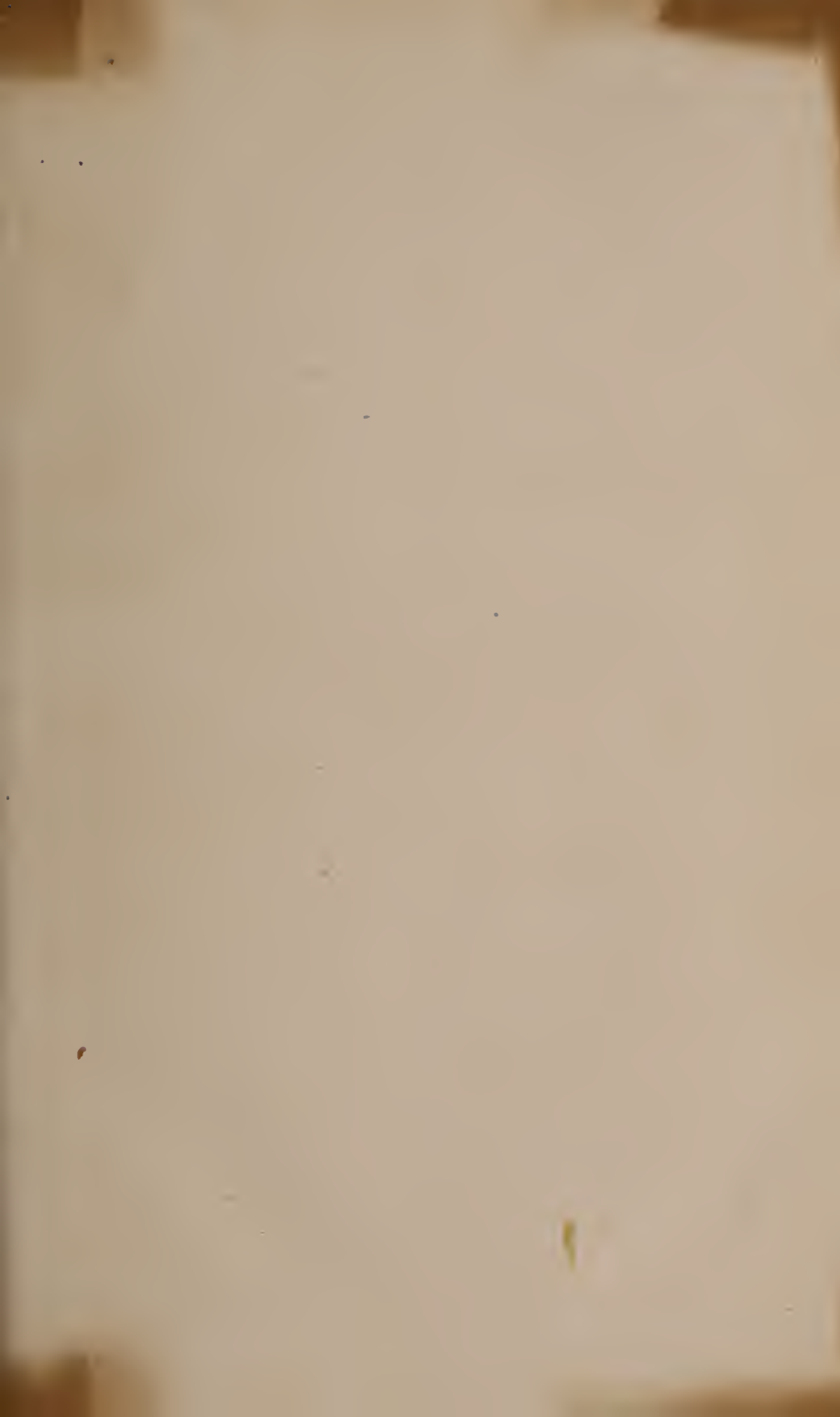


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The Spirit of Missions:

EDITED FOR

THE BOARD OF MISSIONS

OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

PREACH THE GOSPEL TO EVERY CREATURE.

VOL. XIV.

NOVEMBER, 1849.

No. 11.

MISSIONARY REPORTS.

Arkansas.

Fort Smith—REV. C. C. TOWNSEND.

“The first item I have to report is the goodness of God in the restoration from violent and dangerous illness, of a dear child of God, one of our pupils, who resolves, by God’s help, to dedicate to the Saviour the residue of a life spared by His gracious Providence, in answer to our prayers. The first of April closes another Missionary year, but I am sorry to say, with us, rather an unproductive one. It has been like that season of the husbandman, when, after a plentiful harvest, he again prepares his ground, casts in his seed, and waits with patience for the early and the latter rain.

“We have just emerged from the wettest and coldest winter that I have ever experienced in any climate; and our services, except in our school-room, have been subject to constant interruption.

“As the spring opens, our prospects and feelings revive, like the grain released from the ice and snow of winter. As my annual report embraces the statistics up to April last, they are here presented in the prescribed form, with the hope that the next one will be more encouraging.”

Fayetteville—REV. W. C. STOUT.

“Although I have not the pleasure of reporting an increase of numbers, yet am I confident that the year’s service has not been in vain.

“May the Lord give his blessing in due time.

“One communicant has died, and one has apostatised. Two families, containing four communicants, reported in the last annual report, have removed from this place.

"The Sunday-school was discontinued during the winter. It will re-assemble on Sunday next; I cannot, therefore, report it. It is also intended to begin a Sunday-school for the *colored* people in a few weeks. I have been debarred from this interesting field for want of a house in which to assemble them.

"Bishop Freeman has not been able to visit this portion of his field since my last annual report. He will visit us, however, very soon, at which time it is hoped a few names will be added to our number.

"Your Missionary's health has been fluctuating very much during the past very severe winter; but from present favorable symptoms he hopes to be able to keep his post."

Texas.

San Augustine—REV. H. SANSOM.

"Your Missionary at San Augustine and Nacogdoches reached his field of labor in the latter part of May last, and immediately commenced the important work that lay before him, regularly alternating between the two places, which are thirty-six miles apart.

"At San Augustine he found the Church almost unknown, except to one lady, with whose untiring energy and devotedness in the cause of God you are already well acquainted. Four communicants were residing in Nacogdoches, and several others who had been raised in the Church, in the older states, and were well acquainted with her beautiful liturgy. In each place parishes have been formed, and efforts made to erect suitable edifices for the worship of God; and from the aid and interest of kind friends abroad, and the indefatigable zeal of a few at home, we are sanguine in the expectation of erecting a substantial brick church in San Augustine during the present summer; and from the liberality of the friends in Nacogdoches, where they are entirely dependant on their own resources, there is reason to believe that ere long one will be commenced. Since reaching his post, your Missionary has devoted the whole of his time to these two parishes, except a trip which he was obliged to take to Houston, for the purpose of being admitted to the sacred order of Priests. He regrets that he can make no report concerning Sunday-schools; but in consequence of meeting to worship in the Methodist meeting-house, in one place, and the court-house in the other, and schools having been previously established in each place, to commence a school of our own has been hitherto impracticable. He would, however, add, that having just entered upon the occupation of a room in San Augustine, fitted up as a temporary place of worship, until the church building is completed, that it is his intention to bring a Sunday-school into immediate operation.

"In San Augustine, out of a population of 600, (whites,) only eight families can yet be considered as being connected with the Church. In Nacogdoches, where there is a population of nearly 400, the majority of the families are decidedly in favor of the services of the Church.

"Considering the influences against which we have to contend in each of these places,—fanaticism on the one hand, and Romanism on the other, which, combined, have had an infidel tendency over these communities; and considering the ignorance of the majority concerning our branch of the Church Catholic, although our advances are but slow, your Mission-

ary feels greatly encouraged. The course of the Church here is onward ; the better she becomes known the more she is beloved ; and he feels confident that church buildings once erected, each of these places will be able, in a short time, to sustain its resident clergyman.

" It is needless to remind you, that this vast extent of country, Eastern Texas, though thickly populated, has but the services of one clergyman. In many parts the Macedonian cry is heard, ' Come over and help us ! ' Men are willing to bestow liberally of their temporal goods if they can be instructed in the faith once delivered to the saints ; but of this privilege they are deprived for lack of laborers. Let one instance suffice : a few Church families, residing in Marshall, Harrison Co., (a town of considerable importance, having a population of 1,000 or 1,200 whites,) earnestly request the services of a Missionary, and are willing to pledge themselves, that if the Board will sustain him entirely for one year, after that time they will ask for no assistance. If you have one or two men who can sustain themselves well at home, who feel the burning of the Missionary spirit, and a willingness to lay all upon the altar, and endure hardships and privations for the sake of their Divine Master, send them to Eastern Texas."

Brazoria—REV. J. F. YOUNG.

" Our prospects are perfectly encouraging, notwithstanding such small results appear in the communicants added the last six months. The number of attendants upon the services of the Church has been steadily increasing, the interest manifestly deepening, and we doubt not, that with God's blessing upon the seed which we are laboring to sow, a joyful harvest will, in due season, be reaped to His glory."

Matagorda—REV. C. S. IVES.

" The parish is growing and flourishing as far as the extent of population will permit. I am happy to say, that I think God's good Spirit does rest upon my labors."

Independence—REV. H. N. PIERCE.

" The winter has been unusually severe here ; indeed, more severe than any season for ten years past, as I am informed. This has prevented my congregations from assembling several times, (three,) when I was ready, and on the spot, as I always am. Mr. Rucker, the gentleman whom I mentioned in my October report, as having *come over* from the Campbellites, has been admitted as a candidate for Holy Orders ; and by the permission and license of the Bishop, is now officiating as a Lay-reader at Brenham. He holds service when I am not there. So that the services of the Church are held weekly at that point.

The ground was unbroken when I came here, and the Church has met with no little opposition. Those who were attached to it knew but little of it, and what was worse, would not bear to be *INSTRUCTED too fast*. I must deal *gently* ; and I see already the good effects of having done so hitherto. Church principles are daily becoming more acceptable to the people ; and those who had almost fallen away have been renewed, and are becoming established in the faith. We have been somewhat troubled for houses to hold service in, and are now beginning to act upon this subject. We are circu-

lating a subscription paper at Washington, to ascertain whether we can erect a small church at that point. A few in Independence, also, are making arrangements to buy or build a small building, which may be fitted up for this purpose, and which we may call *our own*. I have preached in all sorts of places, court-houses, school-houses, store-houses, and private houses."

Indian Missions.

Duck Creek—REV. F. R. HAFF.

"You must remember that the members of my congregation are Indians, and that their besetting sin is drunkenness. Many who are really anxious to live as become Christians, at times yield to their old habits. This will account for the large number reported as under discipline. I do not report them as lost, for more than half of them are seeking to be restored, and by their regular attendance at Church, and their daily walk and conversation, show that they are penitent. During the year there has been more sickness among the tribe than for many years past. The measles have prevailed during the winter. Hardly a family escaped them. This had a visible effect upon our congregations, and made it necessary to close the school for several weeks. The health of the tribe is now, however, nearly restored, and things are resuming their usual appearance. The people are improving, temporally and spiritually."

The above close the reports for the half year, ending April 1st, 1849; and the following are those of Oct. 1st, 1849.

Maine.

Bath—REV. F. GARDINER.

"Since my report in April, a parish has been organised here, embracing above twenty responsible men. A Sunday-school has been for six months in successful operation, with about twenty-five scholars. Three persons have been confirmed. The congregation has increased, and the general prospects of the station are encouraging."

New-Hampshire.

Concord—REV. N. E. MARBLE.

"The state of this parish is decidedly encouraging. The attendance upon public worship has somewhat increased since the last reports; and we have gained more than we have lost by the removal of families and communicants. The indebtedness of the parish has diminished, and its pecuniary interests are managed with prudence and ability. Our Sunday-school is prosperous and interesting. The children are taught in the catechism every Sunday, by the Rector, and a valuable addition has been made to the library from the publications of the Protestant Episcopal Sunday-school Union. We hope, when the health of our Bishop shall enable him to make his next vi-

sitation to this parish, to have a number of candidates prepared for confirmation. By the distribution of tracts and prayer-books, and through other appropriate agencies, the knowledge of Church principles is extending in this community, in connection, we hope, with the saving influence of the Gospel of Christ."

Manchester—REV. J. KELLY.

"Since my last report, little has occurred here which calls for remark. Some few communicants have been added, but an equal number have left the place; and this holds good not only with regard to the communicants, but also the congregation generally: and thus, while many are coming and going, there is not that opportunity we could wish, either for the parish to increase steadily in numbers, or to be built up in 'the principles of the doctrine of Christ, as this Church hath received the same.' I have baptized seven infants and two adults. There are several candidates for confirmation, and we expect a visitation from our Bishop as soon as he recovers from the illness with which, I am sorry to say, he has lately been visited. Much sickness has prevailed here during the summer, and the attendance at church was somewhat diminished in consequence. Since April, I have buried ten persons—six of these within the last month. This mortality is uncommon in a parish so small as ours.

"I intend, this month, (by God's will,) to begin a third service on Sunday evenings, for the purpose, more especially, of setting forth in a connected manner, the principles and usages of the prayer-book. And though we cannot reasonably expect from this and other ministrations of the Church, that degree of success which we might look for among a more settled people; 'for (to quote, with a slight alteration, from Richard Baxter) he that removeth oft from place to place may receive good seed in many places, but is not likely to bring forth much fruit in any, unless some other skillful hand shall follow to water it.' Yet we trust that something may be done to dispel the mists of ignorance and prejudice which hinder men from beholding in her beauty the Church of the living God."

Delaware.

Georgetown—REV. J. L. McKIM.

"The Missionary at Georgetown, Cedar Creek and Milford, in the state of Delaware, respectfully reports—

"That for the last year he has been performing his usual routine of duty in these parishes, and with about the usual success and encouragement. The change of figures in the number of baptisms, confirmations, communicants and public services, is so small, that it is not worth while to note it in the present report. I believe, however, that the Church in Georgetown and in Milford is decidedly strengthening—the congregation at each place maintaining its numbers, and improving in regularity of attendance and interest in the worship of God.

"I cannot say so much for the church at Cedar Creek; I fear it has now but 'a name to live.' No great while ago, your Missionary was encouraged to expect, that the old church, founded by an English Missionary, might be revived by the return of some of its erring children. But the

sparseness of the population around St. Matthew's, and the bitter hostility and active opposition of a sect which has established itself in the neighborhood, are most serious obstacles and discouragements to the labors of the Missionary. The building itself (a wooden one) is old, and in need of repairs, so much, that it can be occupied only in moderate weather. The consequence is, that what we have gained in the summer we lose in the winter, by the necessity of intermitting the services from All Saints to Easter. And the little congregation who worship here, are absolutely unable to bear the cost of making the house what it ought to be. An effort will be made, however, during the recess, to collect as much money as will, at least, arrest the further decay of the building, and preserve it for the use of better times, if not render it comfortable for worship during the whole year round.

"The church at Milford is subject to a similar disadvantage, but in a less degree; needing very much certain alterations and repairs, for the proper accommodation both of the minister and people. A bell also on this church would be worth more than its cost to the prosperity of the parish. But it is not easy to convince a congregation who contribute one hundred dollars per annum to the minister's living, of the advantage of such an outlay as all these wants would require. Nevertheless, we hope to effect all these improvements in due time.

"Meanwhile, your Missionary is encouraged rather by the success of laborers in other fields than by what he experiences in his own, to apply himself to the teaching of the truth, 'whether men will hear or whether they will forbear.' It is enough for the present, that the Church seems to be maintaining its own in this region—no longer declining or retrograding.

"For this condition of things we are much indebted to the benevolent aid of your Society. May it be an earnest that the tide of prosperity has once more set in; and that this field, so long a wilderness, is again to 'bloom and blossom as the rose.'"

Lewes—REV. G. HALL.

"I have nothing very interesting to report at the present time. Our services have been well attended, and the Church appears to be gaining ground in the confidence of the people. St. Mark's, Millsboro', is now completed, and we hope will be consecrated at the next visitation of the Bishop. The church is only in debt one hundred dollars, and a part of it is already promised. It is a neat little building, and speaks well of the perseverance and energy of the few Churchmen of this place. Since my last report two Sunday-schools have been established, and they have succeeded beyond our expectations. The people of Lewes being dissatisfied with their old and venerable-looking edifice, are now making an effort to raise funds for the purpose of building a new church. Three thousand dollars is the amount required before a beginning can be made; and of this sum we have already about fifteen hundred dollars subscribed, and one thousand dollars belonging to the Church."

Georgia

Rome—REV. J. D. GIBSON.

"I entered upon the duties of this station immediately after our convention in May last—since which time, I have been busily engaged in discharging its duties.

"According to instructions from the Bishop, I devote three Sabbaths to St. Peter's Church, Rome, the other to the Church of the Ascension, Cass co., holding services and preaching twice every Sabbath. I am happy in being able to report the completion of St. Peter's Church. It is a neat, plain building, and cost, including painting fence, &c., &c., about \$1,400, all of which I hope to be able to meet immediately. It affords me great cause of gratitude to the God of Missions to be able to state, that, in my humble opinion, the prospects of the churches under my care are decidedly encouraging, especially so at Rome. This is quite a new town, but fast rising in commercial importance. But a few years ago, here was the home of the red man—now we have a beautiful city, numbering about two thousand inhabitants, with railroad and steamboat communications."

Florida.

Jacksonville—REV. J. SWART.

"No alteration has taken place in the appointments; and these have been regularly met, except in a few cases of necessity. There is morning service on Sunday and Wednesday; evening service on and Friday. Instruction to the children of the congregation is given by the Missionary on the morning and evening of Sunday. During the summer months one exercise, explaining the Gospel, was discontinued, but again commenced. The Holy Week was kept by a daily service. The fast day, the first Friday in August, recommended by our Chief Magistrate to be observed throughout the United States as one of Fasting, Humiliation and Prayer, by the whole nation, in reference to the cholera, was generally observed here."

Key West—REV. C. C. ADAMS.

"In a parish, among a population of islanders, which is almost as fluctuating as the waves which beat upon their shores, it is impossible to give, in each half-yearly report, a statement which represents its true condition.

"By the blessing of God, in spite of many adverse circumstances which it would require too much space to mention, this parish has steadily advanced since the last report. Within the current six months we have lost three of our most substantial members, two of them communicants; but we have the intelligence that, by November next, their places will be fully supplied by other residents who are expected.

"There is a strong upward tendency in the general morality of these islanders, and especially in St. Paul's congregation. Six new communicants have been added to our list—two of them made their first communion; there is an apparent growing respect for the Lord's day; and the attendance on morning and evening public worship has considerably increased. About three months since daily morning prayers were commenced in church. The congregation was larger than was expected; indeed, it is as large at times as was our ordinary Sunday evening congregation at the beginning of my labors on the island. This short experience convinces your Missionary that the frequent use of the means of grace, which God has provided in the church, is a most effectual way to increase the love of God and divine things

among this people. It is fast preparing their minds for the evening service which it is contemplated soon to begin.

“During the summer, which has been very trying for one who has not during the time had the presence of a brother priest on the Lord’s day to divide its labors with him, the services of the Church have been uninterruptedly kept up twice on every Sunday. The Sunday-school, which your Missionary always attends, is flourishing; most of the people are desirous to know more about the Church; and a correct knowledge of her, as developed in the Bible and the Prayer Book, daily increases.

“To Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, be ascribed all the honor and glory. Amen.”

Alabama.

Jacksonville—REV. D. D. FLOWER.

“The Church at this station is slowly, but I trust surely, becoming known and appreciated; and though there have been very little fruits of labor visible as yet, still I sow in hope, that at the future harvest there may be from this field some sheaves to be gathered into the garner of the Lord.”

Livingston—REV. T. S. SAVAGE.

“The state of the Church has undergone but little change. My health has been good, and all my appointments fulfilled.

“I have distributed over 7000 pages of religious tracts, and circulated in volumes 3000 more. The lives of Simeon and Milnor have been read with decided benefit. Sixty dollars worth of books on practical religion and the claims of the Church, have been sold from a consignment for this purpose from Stanford & Swords. It cannot be, that the good seed thus sown will be lost—‘Cast thy bread upon the waters: for thou shalt find it after many days; give a portion to seven and also to eight.’”

Marion—REV. W. A. STICKNEY.

“Some of the services have been celebrated by a layman, in the necessary but unfrequent absence of the Missionary. By this arrangement the chapel has been open for worship every Lord’s day twice, and one or two selected sermons read. Since Trinity Sunday, there have been services on the Litany days of every week, as well as Festival and Fast days, whenever occurring, except when prevented by sickness or other real something. This seems to be as near as we can conform to the Prayer Book under present circumstances, having to worship in a hired room, and up stairs, amid the noise and business of town.

“Through the providential aid of a self-denying layman recently come to the parish, we have started a Church school for training boys, having a few in our establishment with us all the time, the rest living in the town. We now number upwards of thirty, having begun in the latter part of last Lent with only three boys. The Church is so new here, that we have comparatively no boys we may call our own; but a true school appeals to every parent, despite of its religious and Catholic front. We are thus enabled to begin a school-house immediately, which will be fitted up

in Church style for divine service primarily, until our poor few can build something better for the Temple of the Lord. This school-house is the teacher's work entirely, which, though a school-house, will be an offering to the Lord.

Mississippi.

Brandon—REV. AMOS CLEAVER.

“Since May 1, 1849, your Missionary has officiated every third Sunday in the month, this being our regular appointment. It will be recollected this parish is in its infancy, and that we have, as yet, no church edifice; hence we have to use a building, in common with other denominations, and can consequently occupy it only the third Sunday in the month. The congregation are most desirous to commence building, but your Missionary is of opinion we are, at present, too weak to erect a church; it is pleasant, however, to think, that soon we shall be able to accomplish this desirable object, as the Church is quietly and steadily improving. The third Sunday your Missionary preaches at Brandon, the other three Sundays he officiates at the Penitentiary in Jackson. This is a most interesting field of labor; the Church service is well adapted to the condition of the convicts, and to see them worshipping and hear them responding, for they respond excellently, is most gratifying and delightful.”

Pass Christian—REV. J. S. GREEN.

“I entered on the duties of the station in June, 1846, and having labored as regularly and faithfully as my abilities and circumstances did allow, I have now the pleasure of seeing a handsome church edifice in progress, and engaged to be fit for service in about a month. This building is located in Pass Christian, the most fashionable resort on the Gulf of Mexico. The salubrity of its climate and its convenient proximity to New-Orleans have attracted a number of permanent residents of the most respectable kind, so that in two years I hope, if spared, to live here independent of aid from any other quarter. It is unnecessary to detail the difficulties and privations I suffered here, my entire dependence being on a little school in the midst of a dissolute community, enemies to God and his righteousness. But I trusted in the promise of our Lord, that he would be with me always, and praised be his name, it has been fulfilled towards your humble Missionary in a most remarkable manner, of which our beautiful church is an indisputable proof.

I have baptised two infants, one white and the other colored. I read the funeral service over four adults since last April. I had service in my own house for the greater part of this year.”

Tennessee.

Greenville—REV. W. H. GOOD.

“The principles of the Church are becoming much better understood; our doctrines, discipline, and worship are finding favor in the eyes of the community. Opposition to the Church is ceasing, and it is being generally seen and felt that the Church, possessing evangelical truth and apostolic

order, is destined by the divine blessing to be eminently prosperous in this place. Fourteen months ago there was one communicant in all this region ; now there are in this town (of about seven hundred inhabitants) forty members of the communion, a very respectable congregation, and a very handsome church edifice well on towards completion. Interesting and refreshing services were held upon the occasion of the Bishop's visitation, a few days since, in which the Rev. T. W. Humes, of Knoxville, and the Rev. J. D. McCabe, of Abingdon, Va., participated. I had at this time the great pleasure of presenting twenty-six candidates for confirmation, which was administered by our beloved Diocesan in the presence of a very large and deeply affected congregation. I feel well persuaded (it is also the Bishop's opinion) that the Domestic Committee have not a more hopeful station under their jurisdiction. There is good reason to believe that, in a year or two, this parish, but of yesterday, as it were, will be self-supported."

Intelligence.

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE MISSIONS OF THE CHURCH.

WHEN the religious improvement of any new and destitute portion of our country is contemplated, some suppose that any advance whatsoever is an advantage, and are ready to sympathise with any Missionary movement which gives such promise, though confessedly irregular and very imperfect. Others who look farther, think it very unwise to lend influence and help to such unsatisfactory arrangements, even if it did not involve a wrong principle, because the ground becomes thus pre-occupied, and greater and more permanent improvement is thus retarded. In the Missions of the Church our wisdom and faith have due exercise. We all believe and profess that the Church has the better covenant, the fuller promises, the valid and most regular office, the best and largest gifts of grace and nature, and the most secure and effectual instrumentalities for man's real and permanent welfare. Even if any think that in some minor matters, existing arrangements are defective, and do not meet so immediately or so well some temporary circumstances, yet we all believe, that even here, the Church has sufficient remedies and ample resources ; and that to secure a healthful state, and a long period of vigorous life, the power of the Church for spiritual good is far greater, and her office more blessed, than that possessed elsewhere ; and even if, for the first generation, but little is accomplished in a particular parish, still the great institution of the Lord is there introduced ; the strong foundation work is laid ; the moulds, the channels, the forms, are all prepared, and the resources are there which are necessary for future action ; and when, in the Providence of God, the public heart feels out for something better than it has hitherto possessed, it

will find all that its spiritual necessities call for, ready for occupation and use. We must not measure the good of our separate Missionary efforts by the immediate success. Wisely forecasting, and walking by faith, we must look beyond the present, and give our offerings with a glad and confident spirit, happy to bestow upon our common country this best of endowments; and trusting in the life and power inherent in the Church, through the presence and favor of its Divine Head, that it will work its way, and establish itself firmly in the understanding and heart of the millions of our people, and be widely and vastly instrumental in the salvation of souls, and be in every respect a blessing and a glory.

THE ENGAGEMENTS OF THE CHURCH.

THERE is want among the Missionaries of the Church. They are our soldiers, brave, faithful, well approved. They are contending on a well chosen and most interesting and important field. We have sent them out. We made them fair promises; more than that, we solemnly engaged by contract, implied and expressed, to sustain them to a certain amount. We have not done it. They have not received the little which was pledged. We are behind-hand a whole year in forwarding their scanty supplies. We own the simple justice of their claim. We know that they have already suffered much. We know that the winter is at hand, and that they will suffer much more unless substantial relief is seasonably given. Now, who owe this debt of justice and humanity? Who are these "we" who know these facts, who have made these engagements, who should send this relief.

Were this question pressed as it might be, or as it should be, it might seem to be somewhat rude and disrespectful. But may we not venture to entreat each one to act personally for himself in this matter, and if there is occasion, question himself severely, and be thus disrespectful to himself, if either by careless oversight or wilful neglect, he have incurred any share of this forfeiture of the Church's honor. You can take that liberty with yourselves, when you might resent it from another. Will you not, then, reader, or listener whosoever? You will forgive yourselves the insult or the injury thus self-inflicted. The poor Missionary will forgive it too. The Lord of them and of us will not count the rudeness as a sin.

DEATH OF TWO DOMESTIC MISSIONARIES.

WE learn with deep regret, that the Rev. W. Allanson, of Little Fort, Illinois, and the Rev. S. G. Litton, of Franklin, Louisiana, have both died within a very short period. No accounts have reached us at present, as to the particulars of the decease of either.

Acknowledgments.

DOMESTIC MISSIONS.

The Treasurer of the Domestic Committee acknowledges the receipt of the following sums, from the 15th of September, to the 15th October, 1849:

MAINE.

Gardiner—Christ Ch. 12 50

VERMONT.

Enosburg—Christ Ch., $\frac{1}{2}$ 2 00
Sheldon—Grace Ch., $\frac{1}{2}$ 2 50 4 50

MASSACHUSETTS.

Boston—Grace Ch. 44 00
 St. Paul's 14 00
Cambridge—Christ. 38 00
Lynn—St. Stephen's 6 35
Marblehead—St. Michael's 10 51
Roxbury—St. James's 4 25 117 11

RHODE ISLAND.

Providence—Grace Ch., offcs. S. S. 25 00
 Do. for the Jews 2 00
 St. John's, a member. 25 00 52 00

CONNECTICUT.

Fairhaven—St. James's 5 00
Newtown—Trinity Ch. Ladies Miss. Soc. 10 00
Plymouth—St. Matthew's 2 00
Winsted—St. James's 10 00 27 00

NEW-YORK.

Canton—Grace Ch. 2 00
Duanesburgh—Christ Ch. 30 00
Fort Edward—St. James's 1 44
Hempstead—St. George's 7 82
Hyde Park—St. John's 20 00
Morris—Zion Ch., $\frac{1}{2}$ 4 62
Rye—Christ Ch., Ladies Asso. 60 00
Sandy Hill—Zion Ch. 2 36 128 24

WESTERN NEW-YORK.

Catherine—St. John's 1 42
Fredonia—Trinity 2 67
Hall Patent—St. Paul's 3 00
Hamilton—St. Thomas's 1 31
Hamer—Calvary Ch. 1 50
Jordan—Christ Ch. 0 67
Lewiston—St. Paul's 2 00
Mantua—Christ Ch. 2 67
Mt. Morris—St. John's 2 88
Olean—St. Stephen's 1 35
Orford—St. Paul's 9 00
Palmyra—Zion Ch., for the Jews. 3 63
Paris Hill—St. Paul's 4 00

Penn Yan—St. Mark's 6 67
Utica—Grace Ch. 11 00
 Trinity 12 87
Waterloo—St. Paul's 2 47
Westmoreland—Gethsemane 47 69 58 00

PENNSYLVANIA.

Leacock—Christ Ch. for the Chicks. 5 00
Philadelphia—Trinity Ch. 65 00
Schuylkill Falls—St. James the Less 5 00 75 00

VIRGINIA.

Fredericksburgh—St. George's, $\frac{1}{2}$ 25 00

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Berkeley—St. John's, for the Chick. 40 00
Charleston—St. Michael's 29 11
 Mo. Miss. Lee 2 14
Christ Church Parish 10 00
St Stephen's and Upper St. John's 59 00
 Do. for Bp. Freeman's juris. 20 00
 Do. Chickasaws 23 00
 A Lady, for the Cal. Bishoprie 5 00 179 25

GEORGIA.

Macon—Christ Ch. S. S., for the Chickasaws 2 00

MISSISSIPPI.

Natchez—Trinity 75 22

LOUISIANA.

New-Orleans—"R. H. R." 10 00

ARKANSAS.

Fayetteville—St. Paul's 2 40

LEGACIES.

On account of the Legacy of Mrs. M. M. Starr, late of Middletown, Ct., per Elihu Spencer, Esq., $\frac{1}{2}$ 500 00
 Of the late Mrs. Amy Peck, of Brookfield, Ct., $\frac{1}{2}$ 300 00

MISCELLANEOUS.

Rev. L. Thibon, $\frac{1}{2}$ 5 00
 From a Lady 3 00
 "F. H." 4 00
 "Gratitude" 3 00 15 00

Total \$1594 80

(Total since 15th June, \$5,120 30.)

FOREIGN.

MISSIONARY CORRESPONDENCE.

China.

JOURNAL OF REV. E. W. SYLE.

Shanghai, China

May 6th, 1848.—Two atrocious crimes have been perpetrated in the neighborhood of the city within the last few days, both of which illustrate some peculiarities of the Chinese so strongly, that I must not let them pass without notice. One case is that of a man who murdered his grandmother, and whose punishment was, to be nailed alive, through the hands and feet, to a large board, (or to the coffin of his victim, I could not learn which,) and to be left exposed to die. This punishment was inflicted, not by sentence of the court of law, for the case was never carried there, but at the instigation of a land-constable, or head-man of the district where it occurred. And why was it never carried into the courts? Because, in the carrying out of that iniquitous system which, in China, makes one man answerable for another man's crimes, the officers of the inferior and superior districts, up to those of some considerable rank, would be all involved in the liability of being heavily fined, and, perhaps, cashiered, simply because such a thing had occurred within their jurisdiction. Therefore, when the summary way in which vengeance had been visited on this wretched man was made known to them, they winked at the outrage, and gave instructions that the case *should not be reported* to them; for if it were officially brought before them, it must appear on the public documents, and be reported up in the regular series, carrying with it disgrace and degradation to all the officers through whose hands it would be made to pass. This is the account of such matters, which I have received on several occasions, and from different parties; and I have little doubt in my mind of its general correctness. It will be readily understood how such a system as this tends to the *hushing up* of a multitude of crimes, and to the fostering of those habits of connivance, bribery and falsehood, which are the baneful characteristics of this corrupt government.

The other atrocity to which I referred occurred not far from the city, so that I was able myself to visit the scene of its perpetration. This place was one of those large establishments for the reception of the confined, but unburied dead, which are built by the natives of remote places, who are in the custom of coming in numbers to Shanghai. The ranges of sepulchral sheds, where the present outrage was committed, belong to the men of *Hwuy-chow*, and contains some hundreds of coffins, all ranged in long rows, the men, women and children being kept in distinct quarters. The substantial-looking wall which surrounds the whole establishment had been dug through, and twenty-five of the most massive coffins broken open, and the bodies plundered of the little lumps of gold and silver which it is the

custom to tie under the wrist of a corpse, together with such valuable ornaments as a Chinese female carries with her, even into the darkness of her final resting-place.

It was a loathsome sight, and the stench from the long-corrupted bodies was such as to make it overpowering even to pass through some parts of the building. In cases where the lid of a coffin offered more resistance than the depredators were prepared to overcome, they had forced off the bottom, or torn away part of the sides, in a manner which was revolting to the feelings in the deepest degree; a Chinaman would hardly find words black enough to express *his* sense of the unutterable atrocity of the crime thus committed.

It is said that this affair cannot be hushed up, because those connected with the establishment have influential friends at Peking.

My endeavors to preach to the by-standers, "Jesus and the Resurrection," did not seem to excite any other feeling so much as wonder.

Sunday, May 7th.—Congregation, to-day, not large.

May 11th.—A distressing report has reached us that Dr. and Mrs. James, members of the Southern Baptist Mission, have been drowned within sight of Hong Kong.

May 12th.—How shall I attempt to give a correct idea of what I witnessed outside the great gate of the *Che Heen's* residence! The gates were kept closed all day: it was the primary examination of literary candidates, and they were all, to the number of more than three hundred, assembled inside, intensely occupied in writing their compositions. All the public business was suspended, and the anxieties of those whose young relatives now entered the lists for the first time, were productive of more appearances of a "state of public feeling" than I have yet seen exhibited in this place. It was quite different from a holiday scene; evidently some deeper feelings had been touched than those which showed themselves on the surface of every-day life.

It was not till evening that Mr. Spalding and myself went into the city to witness the outbreaking of this unusual "movement;" so that when we arrived at the Shanghai "City Hall," (as it might be called,) we found a considerable crowd collected round the gateway. Mounting on the pedestal of one of the stone monsters which guard the doorway, we saw all around us, and extending along the streets on either side, a gleaming surface of lanterns, waving and bobbing about over some hundreds of up-turned faces and shaven crowns, in such a manner as to produce an effect unquestionably *unique*; what other expression I could use in describing it I find it hard to determine. Our mounting on the eminence we had selected was the signal for the turning towards us of as many scores of these pale countenances as were within reach of an ordinary tone of voice; and I suppose that for about two hours we were subjected to a succession of all imaginable kinds of questions concerning ourselves and our countries, and their customs. After one set of questioners had become somewhat satisfied, another set would edge in and take their place, renewing the series of inquiries, with very little variation.

In the midst of the confusion and jostling of such a situation, it was difficult to introduce occasionally any remark of a religious kind. I endeavored to do so, however, and gave, many times over, an explanation of the objects which brought us to this country, and a notification of time and place of our regular preaching. Only once, that I could observe, was there

any departure from what was decorous and respectful in the manner of addressing us.

At about nine o'clock, the crowd immediately surrounding the great door became more dense and agitated; within, also, there was some little stir. Presently, a faint salute of three small guns was fired, and the door opened for a moment, just to allow a few of those who had finished their essays to come out and go to their homes. On making their appearance, these toil-worn scholars were severally seized hold of by their respective friends, and carried off—the *idea* being, that they were too much exhausted to be able to get home without assistance.

Another interval of waiting, during which the crowd expanded itself a little; then a gradual clustering round the door-way; then another feeble firing, and another “sortie” of scholars. Some of these were bearded men, and some were even grey, and others again were mere lads of fourteen and fifteen, whose luncheon-baskets and portable tea-pots showed that a mother’s or a sister’s solitudes were involved in the young aspirants’ success.

I was, perhaps, the more interested in this scene, (and that I *was* interested, this long dilation on it is evidence,) from the fact that there was an exhibition of earnestness, such as I had never before seen among Chinese. It was plain that *something* moved their hearts and enlisted feelings which most commonly are kept in a state of torpor, overlaid with the mean cautiousness of mercenary pursuits, or the burthensome observance of formal ceremonies. To-night, however, there was a more unguarded acting out of human emotions; and we accordingly felt interested in it in a more than ordinary degree. It seemed to reveal a truth, (which any one *here* might be pardoned for doubting;) namely, that there are capabilities of deep feeling in the hearts of the Chinese.

Sunday, May 14th.—The Chinese congregation, to-day, was a very large and interesting one.

May 17th.—Intelligence of the wonderful political convulsions of Europe reached us from Hong Kong. We also learned of the very notable appointment of the Bishop of Chester to the See of Canterbury. But the news which came most immediately *home* to us, was that of the sudden and entire loss of a vessel, on board of which were Dr. and Mrs. James, Missionaries from the Southern Baptist Board, on their way to this place. They were in one of the passages which afford entrance to Hong Kong harbor, when a sudden squall took their little vessel, the “Paradox,” aback, and she immediately filled and went down.

We sympathise deeply and sincerely with our Baptist friends in the heavy blow which has thus fallen on them. In personal character, both of those who were thus taken away, as in a moment, are said to have been estimable in a very uncommon degree. In Dr. James’s education as a physician, unusual pains had been taken; and he came out with a completeness of professional equipments, which was the result of affectionate anxiety on the part of Christian friends, that one they loved should go out well furnished for a great work.

To all this, there is put an entire and sudden stop! Doubtless, it is the Lord’s doing; and yet, it is very marvellous in my eyes; for I did, and still do, look upon the efforts of a Christian physician at this place, as an instrumentality holding out more promise of good results than any other one, excepting, always, the direct ministry of the Word.

May 18th.—Our kind friend and medical attendant, Dr. Lockhart, has received intelligence of his father's death, and is debating whether or not it may be his duty to visit England. If he should do so, we shall be left without a Christian physician, or a married medical man, on whom to call in case of sickness in our families, to say nothing of the perfect chasm which would be left in the department of Medical Missionary effort. The hundreds of poor suffering Chinese, to whom he administers relief every week, would be left entirely uncared for; and the daily preaching of the Word, which takes place on the occasion of their being assembled together, could no longer be continued. *Oh! that I could say something which would result in our having a physician sent out to us!*

Sunday, May 21st.—My congregation, to-day, was quite a good one, and the gathering of children about "the Mound," much as usual.

This weekly-recurring mention of the numbers attending the public Sunday services, whether larger or smaller, whether more or less attentive, may have little interest for the casual reader; but the facts thus simply noted, are to the Missionary and to his heathen hearers, of more momentous interest, than almost any other of those incidents which stand recorded on the pages of a Missionaries' journal. *He* can never forget that he is occupied, on such occasions, in that announcement of the truth as it is in Jesus, which works in the souls of his hearers, either for their salvation or condemnation; and they, most of them for the *first*, and many for the *only* time in their lives, hear it declared to them that they are sinners—under condemnation—needing salvation—hastening to a future world, in which their state will be unchangeable. All this, and much more that we proclaim to them, is entirely new; it sounds strange in their ears—the stranger because of our imperfect and uncouth way of delivering our message. Oh, how does the recurrence of each Lord's-day morning bring with it a deep-seated feeling of alarm; and with how palpitating a heart do we open our mouth and make, on behalf of our Master, a claim upon their undivided homage! We tremble, not because we falter in our purpose, or have any misgivings as to our message, but because we know how poorly we perform our office, and how many go away from our assembly to sneer, or revile, or forget.

May 23d.—To-day I had another application for an antidote for opium, eaten as a poison. It is, generally, women, and those under great distress of mind, who endeavor to make away with themselves in this manner.

May 25th.—In one of the schools, at which I am accustomed to take a book occasionally as I pass by, I saw to-day a boy, who brought up among his other books to repeat from, a Romish catechism. The school-master told me that the child's parents requested he might be taught that book, and that such cases were not uncommon.

May 26th.—One of our friends met in the streets a poor vagrant-looking China-boy, who spoke English unusually well. He told the boy to come to us, thinking we might be able to do something with him. To-day he made his appearance, and told us he was from Chusan, where he had learned English during the three years it was occupied by the British troops. He did speak uncommonly well, and we would gladly have taken advantage of his proficiency, and made a school-boy of him, if he had shown any drawing that way; but he disrelished all offers of that kind, and only cared to get some situation as servant, where he could make money, and indulge the low habits which he, too evidently, had acquired.

Sunday, May 28th.—A good congregation to-day, and quite attentive. After the preaching, when it is my custom to remain in the pulpit for some little time, a man came up, inquiring for one of our Catechisms. By not leaving the pulpit immediately, I find it easy to gather round me a circle of quiet listeners, some one or more of whom will put questions to me concerning what I have just been saying, or else on some subject which can easily be made a channel for conveying Christian instruction. Sometimes the remarks thus made, are listened to with much more interest than anything I have been able to say in my previous more formal discourse.

May 30th.—The Revision Committee have carried their labors now to the end of St. Matthew's Gospel. It may seem that their rate of progress is very slow—and, indeed, we, who are waiting for an accurate and intelligible version of the sacred book, which we may be able to put into the hands of our inquirers, and say to them, "Here, take this and read for yourselves, that you may know what our religion is." We, I may truly say, feel it more than any others can; and yet, I could not rejoice if the Committee should proceed with less deliberation, for what can be so desirable as correctness.

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

As a subject of much interest to all engaged in the work of Missions, we present a condensed Abstract of the Report of the Church Missionary Society, for 1849.

HOME PROCEEDINGS.

Celebration of the Jubilee.

The Committee proposed that the first of November should be observed by all the Associations at home, and by all the Missionaries, Teachers, and Congregations, at the several Missionary Stations of the Society throughout the world, as a special commemoration of the epoch.

The hopes and expectations of the Committee were more than realized. The Archbishops of Canterbury and York, and several other Bishops, preached Jubilee Sermons on the occasion. In most of the large towns of England, and in many villages, the day was observed by public services in the churches, and by other appropriate meetings. A spirit of devout gratitude, of fervent prayer, and of enlarged zeal, appeared to animate the friends of the Society. The day was also observed abroad;—in Amsterdam, by members of the Dutch Reformed Church;—in Basle, and at Mangalore, in India, by members of the Lutheran Church;—in Jerusalem, on Mount Zion, by the Christian company connected with the Anglican Bishop;—in the various Missionary Stations of the Society throughout the world. The Native Christians united in the same prayers and hymns which were used in England, translated into their own tongues. The day was also celebrated at sea, on board a vessel conveying a company of Missionaries to their destination; and on the banks of the Indus, by a number of devout soldiers of different regiments, on their march to the battle-field of the Punjaub, who met in the tent of an officer, to unite in praise and prayer on behalf of the Church Missionary Society.

The appeal for a special Jubilee Fund has been liberally responded to.

Among the Contributors, the Society has had the honor of enrolling, for the first time on its lists, the name of Her most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria. This fund is not yet closed. It amounts, at this date, (1st May,) to 53,127*l.* 10*s.*

State of the Finances.

The income of the Society, notwithstanding the extraordinary efforts in behalf of the Jubilee Fund, has reached the large sum of 101,003*l.* 8*s.* 5*d.*, or \$500,000.

The Expenditure of the year has fallen within the income to the amount of 2,325*l.* 19*s.* 3*d.*, which surplus will be added to the Capital Fund.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE MISSIONS.

WEST-AFRICAN MISSION.

The Committee report another year of continued health among the Missionaries. It is now eight years since any Missionary or Catechist belonging to this Mission has died.

During the last year two new stations have been occupied, York and Wilberforce; so that there will now be a resident Missionary in every one of the parishes into which the colony is divided.

The last Annual Report of the Sierra Leone Church Missionary Auxiliary states—

The general attendance on the Means of Grace is most encouraging. Several of our Churches contain 800 or 1,000 people, and every Lord's day morning they are not only well filled, but some of them much crowded. A large number of attendants possess Bibles, Prayer-books, and Hymn books, which they have learned to read chiefly by means of our Sunday-schools, and thus are intelligent worshippers in the sanctuary. The number of communicants exceeds 2,000.

The earnestness and perseverance with which the adults in Sierra Leone seek instruction are very striking.

Many instances are recorded of the gratitude felt by the converts to their Christian Instructors, and of their spiritual compassion for their unconverted countrymen. One specimen may be given in the words of Mr. T. King, a Native Teacher. His mother had been discovered, at Abbeokuta, in a state of slavery, and was redeemed by the kind exertions of the Missionaries there, and received under Christian instruction. The intelligence was conveyed to Mr. King in a letter from the Rev. S. Crowther, and called forth the following warm-hearted burst of feeling:—

Mr. Crowther told me that my mother had been attending Divine Service every Sabbath since they found her. For this my heart glowed with gratitude the most inexpressible, considering myself under double obligations, which I shall never be able to pay to the British Nation; who, after delivering me from perpetual slavery, to which I was doomed by cruel men, with swords in hand, labored hard also, and, as I have reason to believe, rescued me from the slavery of sin and Satan by the life-giving *sword of the Spirit, which is the Word of God*. And yet this is not all; but they have sent the same message of Truth to her from whom my life is derived, which I hope and pray will produce its wonted fruits in her—even an inward and spiritual change. May Heaven still favor the British Crown with additional renowns, and her Church with increasing converts.

NOTE.—As much has been said of the expensiveness of the machinery of the Missionary Society of our own Church, we notice that the charges under the head usually called with us "Central Expenses," amount to 7,735*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.*, or about \$38,500.

Summary—Stations, 15; Missionaries, 16; European Catechists, 3; Female Teachers, 2; Native Teachers, 63; Communicants, 2,006; Schools, 43; Scholars, 5,562.

ABBEOKUTA MISSION.

Two Missionaries were added to this Mission in the early part of the year, and one at the close; but as two others were obliged to return to England on account of ill-health, the Mission has been necessarily weakened, until the new Missionaries have acquired the language.

The Native Missionary, the Rev. S. Crowther, and the Native Teachers trained in Sierra Leone, have labored with much success.

At *Badagry* a small congregation assembles in the church.

Abbeokuta.—The disposition of the inhabitants of Abbeokuta toward the reception of the Gospel continues to be of the most encouraging kind.

The first adult baptism in Abbeokuta took place in the presence of a large congregation, on the 6th of October, 1848. Three women and two men were baptized. The first, an Afala, Mr. Crowther's mother. Mr. Crowther chose the Christian name of Hannah for his mother. Four young children were baptized at the same time; they were Mr. Crowther's own nieces, who had been lately redeemed by him from slavery, and towards whom, therefore, he, by the custom of the country, stood in the relation of a father. When the service was concluded, Mr. Crowther preached an impressive and appropriate sermon, which was listened to with the deepest attention by all present.

The Rev. J. C. Müller, after seven months' residence at Abbeokuta, thus writes:

On looking at the steady progress of our Missionary labors, I cannot help exclaiming with amazement, What hath God wrought? The Sabbath-school and Divine Services are uncommonly well attended, so much so that we must enlarge our places of worship. Our weekly Services, at four different districts within my parish, are crowded by people from different parts of Abbeokuta, and we are at present building an additional chapel. It is a rich and plenteous harvest.

Summary—Stations, 2; Missionaries, 5; Native Missionary, 1; Native Teachers, 5; Communicants, 52; Schools, 4; Scholars, 188.

MEDITERRANEAN MISSION.

The stations of Syra, Smyrna, and Cairo, have been maintained upon the same scale as in former years. There is some little encouragement to hold the ground; but no immediate prospect of advance:

Summary—Stations, 3; European Missionaries, 4; European Teachers, 3; Native Teachers, 11; Communicants, 26; Schools, 6; Scholars, 604.

EAST-AFRICAN MISSION.

The Rev. Dr. Krapf, and the Rev. J. Rebmann have continued their labors in this Mission; and a third Missionary is on his way to join them.

Missionary tours have been made, which have discovered several races of hardy mountaineers, to whom the Missionaries were able to make themselves understood in the native language, and among whom greater promise of an encouraging field of labor is presented than on the coast. In the course of Dr. Krapf's voyages along the coast, and in his intercourse with numerous travellers, he has been able to form some estimate of the success which England has enjoyed in its opposition to slavery and the slave-trade.

Summary—Station, 1; European Missionaries, 3; School, 1; Scholars, 5.

BOMBAY AND WESTERN-INDIA MISSION.

One of the Missionaries has been obliged, by the state of his health, to retire, for a time at least, from this Mission; and his place has been supplied by another from England.

BOMBAY—THE MONEY-SCHOOL.

Some increase in the number of scholars is already perceptible, and we may hope that it will continue, as greater efficiency, under the blessing of God, shall be developed. At present, 128 scholars are on the list, instructed in secular knowledge, and in the truths of the Gospel.

Nassuck—The little flock of native Christians at this place has been under the disadvantage of repeated changes of the Missionary.

Several youths at Nassuck are, I believe, in an undecided and unhappy state, convinced that Hindooism is false, and yet without moral courage publicly to renounce it, and embrace the religion of Jesus.

Summary—Stations, 4; European Missionaries, 6; European Teacher, 1; East Indian and Native Teachers, 34; Communicants, 29; Schools, 24; Scholars, 1,267.

CALCUTTA AND NORTH-INDIA MISSION.

The Society's operations in North India have not been marked, in the course of the last year, by any striking features. The work, in its various branches of preaching, and of discussion with intelligent Heathen or Mahomedan natives, of pastoral instruction, and of education, has been steadily pursued.

The native Christian flocks have received few accessions—the number of converts actually baptized during the past year, not amounting to fifty; but there is abundant evidence of a steady progress in their Christian knowledge and attainments. The churches are becoming better established: the members are more industrious, and do more for their own support; and the rising Christian generation gives the promise of abundant fruit from their early education in the Mission schools.

A very numerous class, moreover, have been brought, by the preaching of the Missionaries, and by other means of instruction, to abandon their idolatry, though not to profess the Christian faith; and many of these persons, in their dying hour, call upon that one only name whereby we must be saved.

Calcutta.—The Committee notice a growing desire among the native heathen youths for Scriptural instruction; and observe, that even those who have been precluded from reading the Scriptures in government schools, seek and obtain them elsewhere.

The Bishop held a Confirmation, in October, in St. Paul's Cathedral, for native Christians. It was the first occasion of Divine service in the Bengali language, being held in that building. Fifty young persons belonging to the Missions of the society were confirmed.

The Missionaries write:

We could not help realizing the commencement of those happy days, when the most important design of the building will be fully attained, and a congregation of native worshippers shall habitually frequent this sacred temple, to offer up prayers and praises, and to sing, "Thou art the King of Glory, O Christ!"

Krishnaghur.—Each of the larger districts has been provided with two

European Missionary laborers, by which the pastoral charge of the Christians has been secured, and also the preaching to the surrounding heathen. There have been no striking instances of success recorded in the reports of the Missionaries during the last year. The whole number of converts, under the charge of the Missionaries, amounts to 4500; the communicants to 543.

The chief hope of these Missions, consists in the efficient system of education adopted for the young. Nearly 600 children, in about equal proportions of boys and girls, are trained in boarding schools, under the immediate superintendence of the Missionaries and their wives. These, it is trusted, will furnish not only a generation of better instructed Christians than their parents are, but also a supply of efficient native teachers.

Benares.—In reference to the preaching of the Gospel to the heathen in the city and in the surrounding country, the Missionaries write:

The prospect before us is brighter than ever it was.

The history of one of their converts is very interesting. The Rev. P. L. Sandberg noticed a young Brahmin listening, with deep attention, to one of his discussions upon man's need of a Saviour. He was a clever young man, well acquainted with the Hindoo and Mahomedan writings, holding a respectable position in society, and possessing the confidence of the native bankers, as a diamond broker. This young man, with a full knowledge of the temporal sacrifice which a profession of Christianity would entail, persevered in his inquiries after the truth; and declared himself willing, if that should be the alternative, to give up his lucrative occupation for the sake of Christ, and become a teacher of the Mission schools. The whole sect were in a state of fearful excitement, and threatened to take legal proceedings in the case of the wife. Her resolution failed; but he calmly declared, that though his wife should now change and go back, his determination would not be shaken. He said:

"When I first heard the Word, it was as though a dart had been shot from a strong bow, and pierced my heart. I had no rest, and could do no work until I had made up my mind to this step. And shall I now go back because of their empty threatenings?"

Jay Narain's College and Free School have been carried on with success. The number of pupils is larger than last year; at one time it reached 400; at the close of the year it was 350. Mr. Sandberg reports:

It is a fact which should be generally known, that though this School is presided over by Missionaries, and though the Bible is taught, and every branch of knowledge is made subservient to leading the Students to embrace Christianity, yet a great proportion are Brahmins. Many pay for their education, and those who do not are of the most respectable portion of the inhabitants of Benares.

At Jaunpore, Gorruckpore, Chunar, Meerut, and Kotghur, the Missionaries have persevered in their zealous and faithful labors.

Agra.—The Christian congregation has had an increase of ten families. The congregation in the city has, for the last two years, contributed regularly to a church fund, partly by monthly subscriptions, and partly by collections made at church. This fund is under the management of a Committee, known in India by the name of a Panchayat. Since the commencement about \$150 has been collected. The orphan institutions at Secundra, and the Christian village, are in a satisfactory state.

Summary—Stations, 20; Missionaries, 28; European Laymen, 7; European

Female Teacher, 1; East Indian Catechists and Teachers, 7; Native Teachers, 174; Communicants, 1,123; Schools, 86; Scholars, 5,469.

MADRAS AND SOUTH-INDIA MISSION.

The Mission at Madras, which for many years has been in a feeble and contracted state, from the want of laborers, is now beginning to assume a vigorous and cheering aspect. Four ordained Missionaries, two of whom were educated in the Society's institution at Madras, and were ordained in India, have labored zealously in this Mission.

Tinnevely.—The review of the large and important Mission in Tinnevely, during the past year, presents a different aspect from that of former periods. There is no heart-stirring intelligence of large accessions of inquirers, nor of violent persecution from the Heathen; and consequently the Missionaries have been enabled to devote increased attention to the internal work of instruction and discipline. The results have been, a more intimate knowledge of the state of the congregations, the detection of latent evils, and a general sifting of the people.

The whole number under Christian instruction in Tinnevely, at the beginning of 1848, was 25,528: at the beginning of the present year it was only 23,373. It is satisfactory, however, to be able to state, that the number of the baptized has rather increased during the year; so that the decrease is in the class of inquirers. The number of communicants is 2,634; showing a small increase upon the returns of last year.

The Telooگو Mission wears an encouraging aspect. Notwithstanding some disappointments, the Christian company increases, and preaching in the streets and villages receives more attention. The English School contains seventy scholars, and there is a growing daily demand for admission into it.

Summary.—Stations, 18; European Missionaries, 25; East Indian and Native Missionaries, 8; European Laymen, 3; European Female Teachers, 4; East Indian and Native Teachers, 564; Communicants, 3,552; Schools, 297; Scholars, 8,315.

CEYLON MISSION.

This Mission, at the commencement of the year, appeared to be in an improved state of efficiency; but before the close three Missionaries have been obliged to leave the Mission, in consequence of the failure of health of themselves or their families; and the operations of the Society at each station have been consequently contracted.

Cotta.—The Missionaries are able to report some encouragement at this station. They state:

We believe that in most, if not all the village congregations, nineteen in number, we can observe an improvement as regards regularity of attendance, as well as orderly behavior and apparent attention to the service. During the past year two hundred and sixty-six children and eighty-four adults have received Christian baptism in the different congregations connected with this station. We have much pleasure in being able to state, that some of these adults not only remain with us, but are the most steady and satisfactory of our people.

A desire for erecting more substantial buildings for Divine worship than those hitherto used, has happily been raised among the people; and they have liberally contributed to the work.

The work at Baddagame, Kandy, Nellore, and Chundicully, has been prosecuted as in former years.

Summary.—Stations, 6; European Missionaries, 10; Native Missionaries, 3; Native Teachers, 106; Communicants, 306; Schools, 72; Scholars, 2,577.

CHINA MISSION.

Three Missionaries have been sent. One remains at Shanghai, the other two have commenced a new station at Ningpo.

At Shanghai, the Rev. T. M'Clatchie is preparing for the building of a spacious church, instead of the long room in which he now has service, with every prospect of its being filled with hearers.

At Ningpo, the labors of the Missionaries in the study of the language have been attended with such signal success, that in less than twelve months from their arrival in China, they have been able to open a public service, and to address the people with effect.

Summary.—Stations, 2; European Missionaries, 5.

NEW-ZEALAND MISSION.

The unsettling effects of the late wars appear to be gradually passing away. The Bishop of New-Zealand testifies, that "a far better and healthier feeling exists between the two races, than at any time within his knowledge of the colony.

Northern District.—The Rev. R. Davis relates the baptism of one of the war chiefs, who had fought with Heke against the British troops. The meeting between the Missionary and the chief was accidental.

He expressed much pleasure at seeing me; and acknowledged that the deliverance they had received was from the goodness of God. He was urged to turn unto the Lord. The chief replied, "How can we sinners, with the blood of the slain running at our feet, do any thing, unless some one will come and wash away our sins? When you formerly requested me to be united to the Church, I told you I could not, because I saw that many of those who had been baptized had deceived you, and that there was evil working among us. You have now found this true. But I shall hold out no longer. It is now my wish to seek God, with my whole heart."

At Kaitaia the Missionary writes:

Thirty years ago, before the influence of the Gospel manifested itself. I remember to have been in bodily fear for a month at a time, and was not sure of my life for half an hour. The case is vastly different now. The Saviour is loved by many hundreds; and God, I hope, who is a Spirit, is worshipped in Spirit and in truth. The blessing of the Lord is resting upon our labors; almost every village has its respective teachers; and every Saturday that teacher is at this station at nine o'clock in the morning—many have to come ten miles. Every teacher receives a printed sermon, which is printed on the Friday previous. Two, sometimes three, hours are employed in explaining every particular minutely; so that, generally speaking, they are all well qualified for the Sunday's duties.

The Missionaries at this station mention the Christian death of the wife of the warrior Noble. She had been a haughty and violent woman, and her hands were stained with blood; but she became a humbled penitent.

Middle District.—At the end of an extensive tour in this district, Arch-deacon Brown writes:

I reached home in safety, after a journey of much mercy, which has occupied me six weeks. I was privileged to "preach Jesus" nearly sixty times, and to admit into the Church seventy-one adults and one hundred and thirty children. The increase too, of communicants, enables me to thank God and take courage;

for they are not admitted to the Lord's Supper simply because they present themselves, but they are subjected to a careful examination as to their views of the Sacrament, and inquiries are made before the Church concerning their general walk and conversation. In 1845, during the same journey, the communicants amounted to one hundred and eighty; in 1846, to two hundred; and in the present year, to three hundred and twelve.

Eastern District—This district has been tried by the death of one Missionary, and the removal of two others through illness. Archdeacon W. Williams writes :

Our little band of four individuals is in charge of a line of coast four hundred and eighty miles in extent. It is true that the population is small, but then more than three-fourths of them profess Christianity; and out of twelve thousand people, old and young, there are nineteen hundred and sixty communicants.

From the Western District the Rev. R. Taylor writes :

The spiritual state of this district was very gloomy; but the dark clouds have rolled past, and the sun again shines upon us. Never have so many previously commemorated a Saviour's love in this district, and never have I been so strict in my requirements. It will be satisfactory to the Society to learn, that the principal chiefs engaged in the late war are all either candidates for baptism or attendants on the means of grace.

Summary—Stations, 23; European Missionaries, 16; European Teachers, 13; Native Teachers, 358; Communicants, 5012.

WEST INDIES' MISSION.

These stations are in process of gradual reduction.

Summary—Stations, 3; European Missionaries, 3; European Teachers, 3; Communicants, 734; Schools, 7; Scholars, 781.

NORTH-WEST AMERICA MISSION.

No change has taken place in this Mission, either in respect of the stations or of the laborers.

One station, which for the last twenty-five years has been under the charge of the Society, will be henceforward placed upon an independent ecclesiastical footing, the Missionary having been engaged as a chaplain of the Hudson's Bay Company.

Summary—Stations, 6; European Missionaries, 4; European Laymen, 4; Native Teachers, 5; Communicants, 464; Schools, 13; Scholars, 609.

GENERAL SUMMARY OF THE MISSIONS.

Stations,	103
European Missionaries,	124
East-Indian and country-born Missionaries,	4
Native Missionaries,	9
European Laymen,	33
European Female Teachers,	11
East-Indian and Native Teachers,	1,325
Communicants,	13,304
Schools and Scholars, (Returns not complete.)	

We extract a portion of the language of the report in the conclusion :

In this review of the Missionary proceedings of the past year, the Committee cannot speak of any great accession to the number of converts. But one important fact presents itself in respect of all the principal Missions,

namely, the openness of the field, through the abatement of opposition, whether from the Priests of the Ancient Idolatries, or from the followers of the False Prophets, or from Heathen Powers; everywhere our Missionaries find willing and attentive hearers, and some individuals prepared to receive the truth; everywhere there is encouraging evidence that a success, far beyond the natural adequacy of the means employed, is granted to the preachers of the Gospel in the nations of the world. We need but additional Missionary agency, on our part, and the outpouring of the Spirit from on high, to produce far greater results than we have yet witnessed. For these blessings we must look to the prayers and efforts of the Church at home.

The Committee have regarded it as a part of their duty to deliberate upon the appropriation of the Jubilee Fund, and to suggest to this meeting such measures, in the disposal of it, as appear to them best calculated to advance the great design of the Society.

In their first appeal for a Jubilee Fund, they stated *four* objects as presenting special claims upon the contributions of such an occasion—

The support of sick and disabled Missionaries;

The education of Missionaries' children;

The endowment of native Christian churches; and

The erection of Missionary buildings.

They have reason to believe that these objects gave very general satisfaction, and served to stimulate the sympathy which was manifested on the occasion.

The contributors had the option of selecting any one of the objects specified to which their subscriptions should be appropriated. Nineteen-twentieths, however, of the Fund have been left to the appropriation of the Committee—a proof of confidence which they highly appreciate.

1. For the two first objects specified above, a Special Fund was commenced about twenty years ago; and all the donations and subscriptions to it having been invested and accumulated, now amount to about 20,000*l*. It is proposed to increase this fund by the addition of 20,000*l*. out of the Jubilee Fund. The aggregate will be sufficient, it is hoped, to ensure, whatever fluctuations may affect the Society, a provision for the support of the Missionaries in the time of old age or infirmity, and for the education of their children.

Hitherto the expenditure for these objects, amounting at present to 5,000*l*. per annum, has been taken out of the General Mission Fund; and often has it been painful, both to the Committee and to the Missionaries themselves, to feel, that what is given to the disabled, is subtracted from the active laborers, and from the work of Missions. This consideration has often forced the Committee to exercise a rigid economy, even in cases where length of service or peculiar trials would have led them to deal with a more liberal hand.

For the future, the expenditure for these objects will be taken entirely and exclusively out of the interest of the capital of this Special Fund, and the annual subscriptions and donations which may be contributed to it.

Ever since the first opening of this Fund—a fund for the benefit of men, who, by leaving their native country to preach Christ to the Gentiles, have cut themselves off from the opportunity of making any provision either for themselves or their families—it has met with peculiar favor, and contributions have flowed in. It is confidently anticipated that these contributions

will be continued, even yet more liberally ; and so, with the interest of the invested property, provide for this whole charge.

2. A portion of the Jubilee Fund will also be applied to provide a building to serve as a home and school for the Missionaries' children.

3. A sum will be devoted to providing endowments for native Christian churches in the Missions of the Society, on the principle of meeting sums raised on the spot. The Committee propose at once to devote 10,000*l.* to this object. They confidently anticipate that the knowledge that such a sum is available for this purpose will stimulate the native Christians in Sierra Leone, Tinnevely, Krishnaghur, and New-Zealand, to help themselves, and establish the self-supporting principle in all our advanced Missions.

4. A further sum will be appropriated to Missionary buildings, the fourth object specified in the Jubilee Resolutions.

The China Fund will still be kept separate as a Special Fund, supported by Special Contributions.

By these financial arrangements the *General Mission Fund* of the Society will be set free from charges which have hitherto pressed heavily upon it, and a larger portion be allotted to the support of Missionaries abroad ; AND SO THE JUBILEE FUND WILL AT ONCE CONTRIBUTE TO THE EXTENSION, AS WELL AS TO THE STRENGTHENING, OF THE MISSION WORK.

Under these circumstances the Committee are happy to announce that the Society will be able to send out this year, in addition to the usual annual supply of men by which the Mission Establishments are sustained, TEN Missionaries.

For these men, the Committee earnestly, solemnly, and affectionately appeal this day.

And where shall the Committee look ? The Society's College at Islington can only supply the current wants of the Mission ; and three or four years must pass away before students can be prepared to go out. To the Church at large, and to the Universities, the Committee therefore appeal—they appeal for men of experience, for men who are thoroughly and practically imbued with the true Church-of-England Evangelical principles. They are well persuaded that they can offer, to such men, posts of influence and importance, affording full scope for the highest attainments. Such an addition, at this crisis, to our existing Missionary force, would, under God, mightily help forward the impulse which the Jubilee Commemoration has already given to our work. * * * * *

The Committee, at the commencement of the Jubilee year, appealed for pecuniary contributions—these have been largely supplied. They now appeal for MEN to consecrate themselves to this holy work. The experience of fifty years, which the Jubilee year has prominently brought under review, has enabled the Committee the better to judge of the qualifications necessary to form an efficient Missionary ; and, in faithfulness to the trust committed to them, they pledge themselves to use their best judgment in the selection of Missionaries ; that they may select men well qualified, by the gifts and graces of the Spirit of God, for doing the work of Evangelists. Our appeal may this day fall upon the ear of some thus qualified. God grant that it may also sink into their hearts !

But every one may help in the attainment of our grand object : the Lord has Himself shown us in what way—*Pray ye therefore the Lord of the harvest, that He will send forth laborers into the harvest.* We this day renew our appeal, very often before made on occasions like the present, but now

made under special circumstances. The Lord has made the openings; He has inclined the hearts of His servants to give the silver and the gold; to give the *men* is His own prerogative. *Pray ye therefore the Lord of the harvest, that He will send forth laborers into the harvest.*

And let all act in the spirit of this prayer. Let fathers and mothers be ready to part with their children, as the children of this world part with theirs for prospects of mere temporal emolument and honor. * * *

The Committee cannot believe, that in making this appeal, if it prove, through God's grace, successful, they incur the responsibility of weakening or impoverishing the Church at home. They are well persuaded, that the promises of God guarantee a full recompense for every sacrifice, which a Church can make, towards the conversion of the world. They can appeal, also, to the experience of fifty years for abundant evidence of the fact, that our Browns and Buchanans, our Martyns and Corries and Thomasons, our Marsdens, our Hebers and Wilsons, have not been lost sons of the Church at home, but have largely helped to quicken the love, and expand the hearts, and strengthen the hands of their brethren who have remained in their native land.

The Committee do not fear the charge of presumption in thus making their appeal to the Church at home. The Lord has providentially given the Society such means and facilities as they had not ventured to anticipate, for carrying forward His work in the conversation of the world. Here they rest the strength and the justification of their appeal.

LETTER FROM A NATIVE PUPIL IN THE SCHOOLS OF THE AFRICAN MISSION AT
CAPE PALMAS, WEST AFRICA.

The following letter was received from an African youth, at present in the Mission School at Cape Palmas. He has heretofore been supported, partly by an individual, and partly by the Sunday-school of St. Andrew's Church, Philadelphia, in affectionate remembrance of the revered name he bears. The letter will sufficiently explain itself. Although it is private, and was so intended, there will be no violation of confidence, in publishing it for the encouragement of the friends of this Mission. The tenor of the letter may afford just cause of rejoicing, to all who are praying for the Holy Spirit's blessing on the Missionaries' work: while its orthography, penmanship and composition may furnish gratifying evidence to all, of the progress which the pupils make in their education. Let all who read the fervent aspiration of this, once heathen, now Christian youth, lift up prayer to Christ that He will do for him this "greatest thing," by making him an able minister of the New Testament.

The letter will be left at the Missionary Rooms, for a few days, for the inspection of any who may desire to see it.

CAVALLA, April 24th, 1849.

DEAR MADAM:—I write to inform you of my condition since I was taken to live with Mr. Payne, at Cavalla. But I cannot describe all of it now, I have not enough time. I was taken in school to Mr. Payne while very

young. I was taught to read, and write, and spell some words, and am now studying grammar, arithmetic, geography, second book of Parley's History, and Scripture. I must let you know that my mother died on the 7th of November, 1846, and my father on the 27th of April, 1848—both of them are dead. Perhaps you may be sorry for me because I am an orphan boy. But I will remind you of some word, which says, "when my father and my mother forsake me then the Lord will take me up!" I went to Mr. Payne long ago, and said to him, "Sir, I think God has given me a new heart; I want to be baptized;" and he was willing. But he said to me, "Bedell, wait awhile and let us see your fruits, for it has been said, ye shall know them by their fruits,"—and I consented. But at last the devil, who is the strongest person in this world, drew me back from following Christ, and I stayed till the year 1849, and asked myself some questions: "Have I loved God and prayed to him as I ought to have done? Have I asked Jesus Christ to forgive my sins? What good thing have I learned since I was taken into the Mission?" After I had asked these questions, I went and prayed, and I kept on praying for a new heart. From that time I began to feel that my heart was changed, and I went to Mr. Payne and told him all about me, and he asked me some questions about God, and I answered him, and said, "I will, by God's help;" and he replied, "well, go and read over the baptismal service;" and I went and read it, and then prayed to God to forgive my sins, for Christ's sake; and on the 7th of April, this year, he called me up to him, and asked me, "Do you still hope you are a Christian?" I said, yes; he asked me more questions, and I answered him. Then he said, "well, I will baptize you to-morrow;" and on the 8th of April, Sunday morning, at seven o'clock, I was baptized, and admitted to communion at two o'clock in the afternoon. I was now a Christian youth. Ever after I thank God because he has sent us Missionaries across the sea who teach us good things that we did not know before, and that we know are very useful. I have heard about Mr. G. T. Bedell, who died, and his son, who is alive. First, I was sorry to hear of my friend's death, but I am now glad to know that he is in paradise with God. I heard that his son is a minister, and has a large church. Mr. Hoffman told me that he is not much larger than I am; that makes me wish to learn as fast as I can; and learn how to preach, that I may be a preacher to my countrymen, if it be the will of the Lord. For me to preach to the people, and turn many from perishing, it is the greatest thing he could do for me; and one thing which our Lord died for is, that the wicked might turn from their wickedness and be saved.

I remain yours affectionately, and Christian friend,

GREGORY T. BEDELL, or

BADA WALI,

Son of Prince Will, at Cavalla Station.

Intelligence.

HISTORY OF THE AFRICAN MISSION.—Messrs. Stanford & Swords have nearly ready for publication a History of the Mission of the Protestant Episcopal Church at Cape Palmas, Western Africa, by Mrs. E. F. Henning, for several years a member of the Mission.

The work will comprise biographical notices of deceased Missionaries, and a variety of details gathered from actual personal observation and experience. These cannot fail to interest the Church, and will tend, as we trust, to strengthen the faith and animate the zeal of those who have been firm supporters of the Mission through its days of darkness, up to the present period of cheerful promise.

The volume is earnestly commended to the attention of the clergy; their favorable notice of it may be the means of spreading a knowledge of this important Mission, and thus lay the foundation of an enlarged support.

Mr. and Mrs. Henning are on the eve of returning to Africa.

CONSTANTINOPLE.—A letter from Bishop Southgate, by the steamer, 22d Oct., dated 17th Sept., mentions the receipt of the funds he had desired, and his purpose to leave Constantinople, on his return to this country, on the 19th of that month. He expresses the hope that he should "reach America by the middle or end of November."

ATHENS.—We learn indirectly, that at the latest dates from Athens, the members of the Mission were well, and happy in the prospect of re-opening the school, after the annual vacation.

CHINA.—Just as this number is ready for the press, (22d October,) we are, by the arrival of the English steamer, put in receipt of many letters from Bishop Boone and the Missionaries, replete with interesting intelligence, some of a most gratifying and cheering character; yet, in one particular, of an exceedingly sad and painful nature. We refer to the tidings of the threatening illness of the Rev. Phineas D. Spalding. During the winter he had been troubled with a cough, but could not be prevailed upon to relinquish any of his labors, which were excessive. Indefatigable application had given him sufficient command of the language to enable him to preach to the Chinese in their own tongue; and once qualified, he never ceased, in public and private, to "teach and preach Jesus Christ." At last, during Passion Week, a violent hemorrhage ensued, which wholly disabled him. For several weeks he hovered on the verge of the grave; and the letters of the Bishop and Mr. Syle are full of the touching incidents of this period of fluctuation. Towards the beginning of July there had been an improvement, and at the date of the last letter, (10th July,) it was decided, that could a passage be obtained in any of our national ships, carrying a surgeon, he should return to the United States.

Our space, in this number, being already fully occupied, we can find room but for a short note of Bishop Boone's, dated 6th July, from which it may be seen that God's blessing follows the labors of the Mission, although he visits it with sorrow. We are obliged to reserve all other letters for the next number.

"Mr. Syle," writes the Missionary Bishop, "has given you so full an account of Mr. Spalding's case, which has been the matter of absorbing interest during the month, that I have only occasion to add a few lines. Our poor dear Brother S., you know how highly I estimate him. It is most sad to see him so soon and so suddenly laid aside. We can only say, with the aged Eli, 'It is the Lord: let him do what seemeth him good! We may fairly yet entertain hopes of his recovery, but I must repeat what I said before, 'He is on trial for his life, and time alone can say what the issue will be.' Dr. Lockhart is quite confident that there are no tubercles in his lungs, and that all he has so far suffered from, has been great irritability in the bronchia and lungs. I trust that his precious life may be spared. He is a most promising young Missionary—so earnest, simple-minded, diligent, straight-forward in his work. It is wonderful how much he has accomplished since he came.

"On Ascension Day I held a confirmation, and confirmed two persons recently baptized. One of these is far gone in a consumption, and appears truly ripe for heaven; for which, God's holy name be praised. To see a Chinese triumphing over the fear of death, and rejoicing in hope of the glory of God, as in this case, seems to us a greater miracle of divine grace than the same thing appears to be at home. You cannot tell how such a sight, in one who recently bowed down to idols, strengthens the faith and quickens the love of the beholder.

"I have just moved into my new house, a very excellent one for the price; much better, indeed, than we expected to have when we commenced building. This is a rare experience, but so it is. The good providence of God has thus given to the Mission two good houses, which will afford shelter, I trust, in future, to many zealous and faithful men."

The Bishop repeats his earnest appeal for Missionaries, for two female assistants in the school, and for a male superintendant of the same.

AFRICA.—By an arrival at Providence, intelligence has been received from the Mission at Cape Palmas, West Africa.

The Rev. Mr. Payne, in a letter dated 9th June, conveys the following gratifying information:

"You will rejoice to hear that God has dealt very graciously thus far with our new brethren, (the Rev. Messrs. Rambo and Hoffman.) The acclimating fever has been very slight in both cases, and while I am writing, they are both rejoicing in the preserving goodness of our Heavenly Father.

"Mrs. Payne, who has had fever since the arrival of the Packet, (in consequence I think of the excitement connected therewith is now again well."

MISSION SCHOOL AT SHANGHAI, CHINA.—We have been favored with a copy of the following letter from Bishop Boone, and as it answers many enquiries of a similar nature, we avail ourselves of a permission to transfer it to these pages:

Shanghai, July 12, 1849.

DEAR MADAM—Your letter of 25th January has just reached me, and I hasten to reply to it.

The matter of which your children complain has been cause of no small disappointment to me. When I was in the United States, through God's blessing on my exertions, subscriptions were pledged for nearly one hundred boys, and we came to Shanghai with all the strength we could enlist to set about our work. As soon as the excellent ladies, who accompanied me, could begin to lisp in this strange tongue, they commenced their arduous duties. A school of about twenty boys was collected the first year; during the second year it was increased to (say) thirty-five—the greatest number we could accommodate in our rented Chinese house.

Since then, through the liberality of a member of the Church, we have been able to erect school buildings, and we are no longer straitened for room. We have now forty-five boys, a number which the two ladies, who have charge of the school, find a very serious burthen; so serious, that we make no further efforts to increase the number of our pupils for the present; and I have determined the number shall not exceed fifty, until we get a male superintendant for the school. We have been writing for two years to the Committee on this subject, and they have made constant efforts to procure us suitable aid, but so far without success; and until we obtain this aid the school cannot be materially enlarged.

When we first opened the school, it was felt to be a very delicate matter to choose among the numerous patrons of the school, who should first have boys assigned to them; the matter was therefore carefully considered before a single boy was given to any one.

The principle of distribution adopted was as follows:—Sunday-schools were placed first; children who subscribed second; and adults third. A copy of the "Spirit of Missions" was then carefully consulted to see who were our paying patrons, and a list of their names was made. It was found, when this list was first drawn up, that there were more Sunday-schools subscribing than we had boys; lots were therefore drawn to ascertain which Sunday-schools should have assigned to them the boys then in the school. In this way we have proceeded in the allotment of the boys; those to whose care boys have fallen, have been written to by some member or other of the Mission; and I wrote more than two years since, for the Spirit of Missions, an explanation of our plan for assigning the boys to our respected patrons.

I beg, my dear Madam, that you will assure your children of my sincere sympathy in the trying delay they have met with in their effort to do good to the poor young heathen. But let me beg of them not to grow weary in well-doing, for "in due time," the divine promise assures us "we shall reap if we faint not." Four of our boys have been baptized upon a credible profession of their repentance and faith, and we have good hopes of others.

I will endeavor to assign the very next boy that comes, to your children, whose interest in their expected protege delighted me very much; and I promise that when they have a boy, they shall hear of him from us, until he is able to give some account of himself in English. In the mean time you may assure them from me, that their subscription is perfectly safe. The Foreign Committee are bound to produce it for the education of _____ as soon as I can present _____ to them.

And now, dear Madam, let me indulge the hope that this explanation will cause you to sympathize with, rather than blame me in this matter. Believe me, it is very trying in my position, to see a good work like this, for the accomplishment of which God has given his people the heart to provide the funds so abundantly, delayed, year after year, for want of faithful men willing to consecrate themselves to his service in this portion of their Master's vineyard. "Pray ye, therefore, the Lord of the harvest, to send forth laborers into his harvest."

Believe me, my dear Madam, with sincere respect,

Yours in the Lord,

WM. J. BOONE.

Acknowledgments.

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

The Treasurer of the Foreign Committee acknowledges the receipt of the following sums from the 15th September to the 15th October, 1849:

VERMONT.

<i>Enosburg</i> —Christ Ch.....	2 50	
<i>Sheldon</i> —Grace Ch.....	2 00	
<i>Woodstock</i> —St. James's, Constant.....	3 00	7 50

MASSACHUSETTS.

<i>Boston</i> —Grace Ch.....	35 00	
St. Paul's.....	8 00	
<i>Cambridge</i> —Christ Ch.....	38 00	
<i>Nantucket</i> —Trinity.....	2 00	
<i>New-Bedford</i> —Grace.....	20 00	
<i>Roxbury</i> —St. James's, Greece.....	11 89	
<i>Wilkinsonville</i> —St. John's.....	15 00	129 89

RHODE ISLAND.

<i>Bristol</i> —St. Michael's Ch., Ladies' Benevo. Soc., for Africa.....	50 00	
<i>Providence</i> —St. John's Church, a member.....	25 00	75 00

CONNECTICUT.

<i>New-Haven</i> —Trinity Ch. offcs.....	53 00	
A Communicant of do., for ed. of a child, Africa.....	20 00	73 00

NEW-YORK.

<i>Brooklyn</i> —Ch. of Holy Trinity, \$76 12; do., pocket-money of an only child, deceased, ed. I. R. Rainor, \$4 88.....	81 00	
Do. Mrs. Watkin's, for Africa.....	5 00	
<i>Canton</i> —Grace Ch., $\frac{1}{2}$	2 00	
<i>Hudson</i> —S. S. Christ Ch., ed., Afr.....	10 00	
<i>Morris</i> —Zion Ch., $\frac{1}{2}$	4 62	
S. S. St. George's Ch. Beckman street, for ed. Ellinor Milnor, Africa, \$25; do. do., educa. Frederica Mulligan, China, \$25.....	50 00	
St. Bartholomew's Ch., S. Cambreleng, Esq., ann. payment, ed., China.....	25 00	
"N. B. N.," $\frac{1}{2}$ of first legal fee.....		
Family Mite Box.....	2 00	
<i>Sandy Hill</i> —Zion Ch.....	2 50	
<i>Tarrytown</i> —Christ.....	34 69	216 81

WESTERN NEW-YORK.

<i>Angelica</i> —Rev. L. Thibou.....	5 00	
<i>Catharine</i> —St. John's.....	1 41	
<i>Fredonia</i> —Trinity.....	2 66	
<i>Hamilton</i> —St. Thomas.....	1 31	
<i>Jordan</i> —Christ Ch.....	0 66	
<i>Leviston</i> —St. Paul's.....	2 00	
<i>Lockport</i> —Grace Ch., Africa, \$1; Greece, 1; Chioa, \$1.....	3 00	
<i>Manlius</i> —Christ Ch.....	2 66	
<i>Mt Morris</i> —St. John's.....	2 55	
<i>Olean</i> —St. Stephen's.....	1 35	
<i>Paris Hill</i> —St. Paul's, Africa.....	4 00	

<i>Penn Yan</i> —St. Mark's.....	6 66	
<i>Rochester</i> —Trinity, China.....	8 00	
<i>Waterloo</i> —St. Paul's.....	2 46	
<i>Westmoreland</i> —Gethsemane.....	0 46	44 18

PENNSYLVANIA.

<i>Bellefonte</i> —S. S. St. John's Ch., ed. G. W. Natt, Africa.....	5 00	
<i>Leacock</i> —Christ Ch.....	3 00	
<i>Philadelphia</i> —S. S. All Saints, for sup. G. T. Bedell, Africa.....	10 00	
St. James the Less, for Const.....	2 00	
<i>Westchester</i> —Ch. Holy Trinity, Mrs. J. B. Clemons, for edu. Daniel Lewis, China.....	25 00	45 00

MARYLAND.

<i>Baltimore</i> —S. S. Ch. Ascension, for ed. Richard and Rosa Killin, Africa.....	20 00	
Miss Mary A. and Elizabeth Nicholson, for China, \$5; do. do. for Africa, \$5.....	10 00	
Mrs. E. G. Purviance, Africa.....	2 00	
<i>Frederick</i> —All Saints.....	50 00	82 00

VIRGINIA.

<i>Alexandria</i> —Christ Ch., Mrs. Mandeville, Greece, \$5; do. oth. er persons, \$3.....	8 00	
<i>Fredericksburg</i> —St. George's Ch. Do. Miss A. Gray, Athens.....	10 00	
<i>Hedgeville</i> —Mt. Zion Ch., Africa.....	1 00	34 00

NORTH CAROLINA.

<i>Gates Co.</i> —Mrs. B. A. Lassiter, Africa.....	8 00	
<i>Raleigh</i> —Christ Ch., for Africa.....	30 00	38 00

SOUTH CAROLINA.

<i>Beaufort</i> —St. Helena Ch., Miss "S. B. B.," \$25; and Mr. Edward "R.," \$25, annual, for edu. Chioa.....	50 00	
<i>Charleston</i> —Mon. Miss. Lec. for Sept.....	1 64	
St. Michael's Ch., \$19 61; do., Coustantiuople, \$1 66.....	21 27	72 91

GEORGIA.

<i>Clarksville</i> —Grace Ch.....	1 87	
<i>Macon</i> —S. S. Christ Ch., ed., Afri.....	5 00	
<i>Savannah</i> —Christ, Greece.....	22 00	28 87

Total.....\$847 16

LEGACIES.

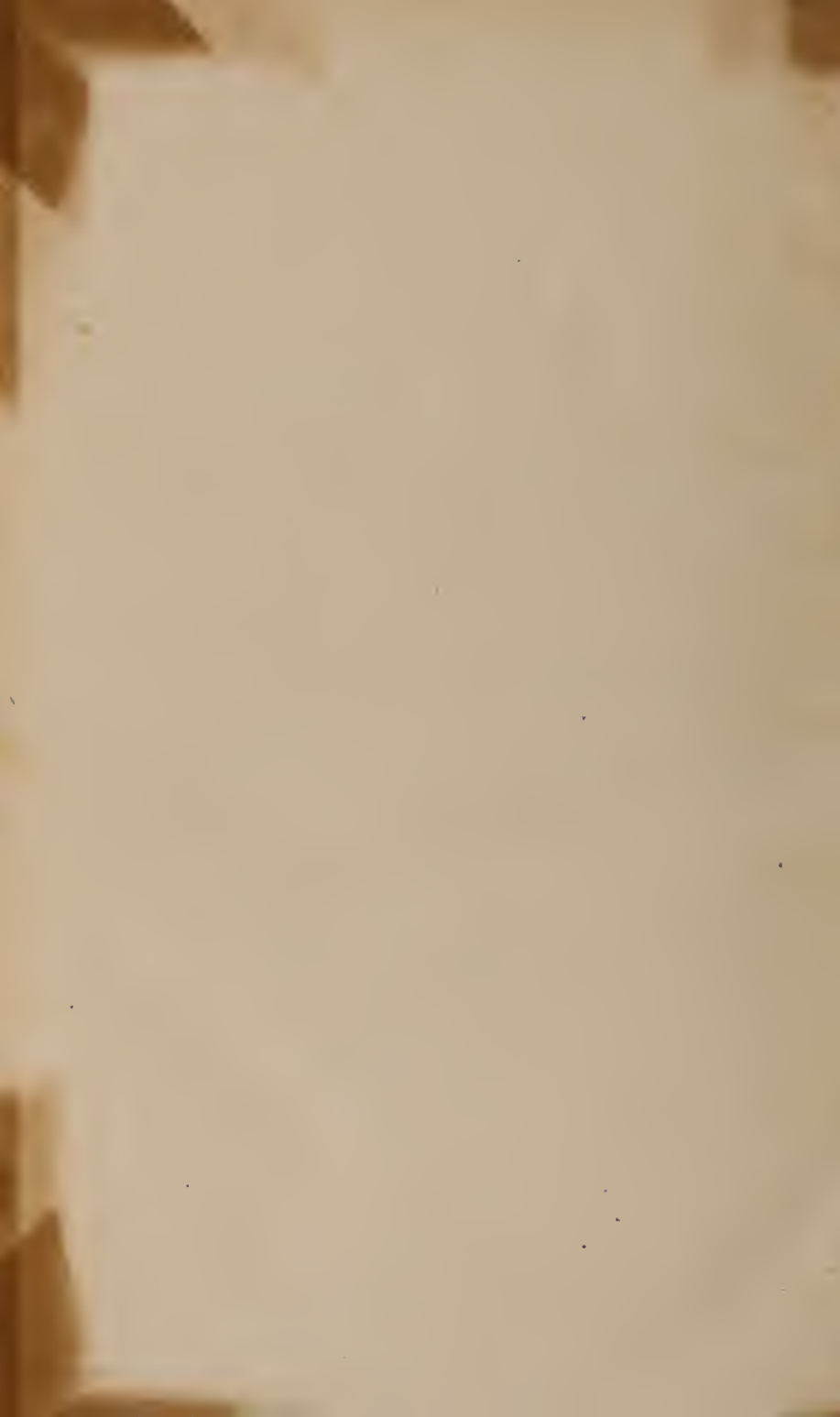
CONNECTICUT.

<i>Brookfield</i> —Legacy of late Mrs. Amy Peck, $\frac{1}{2}$	300 00	
<i>Middletown</i> —Legacy of late Mrs. Martha M. Starr, on account.....	500 00	800 00

Total receipts for the month...\$1647 16

(Total since June 15, 1849—7,253 71.)

NOTE.—September No. S. of M. Diocese, Virginia, for St. Paul's Church, Alexandria, read Christ Church, Alexandria.



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